

VILLAGE OF NEW CONCORD
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For 2015 Using 2014 Data

INTRODUCTION

The Village of New Concord has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. This report is required as part of the Safe Drinking Water Act Reauthorization of 1996 and is required to be delivered to the consumers by July of 2015. Included within this report is information regarding general health, water quality, test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

At the present time New Concord water is treated with potassium permanganate, poly-aluminum chloride, aluminum sulfate, fluoride, orthophosphates, sodium hypo-chlorite, copper sulfate and powdered activated carbon. The water treatment plant is located at 220 West Main Street. The chemicals used to treat the raw water are food grade and comply with EPA specifications. New Concord employs licensed, certified personnel to operate its treatment plant. The water treatment plant was renovated in 1997 in order to comply with EPA requirements. **In 2014 the Village received an unconditioned license to operate.**

What’s the source of New Concord drinking water?

The Village of New Concord’s public water system uses surface water from a reservoir that is filled with water drawn from Fox Creek. There is not a sufficient quantity of ground water (wells) available in this area to supply a public water system. Surface water is less consistent than well water and is therefore more difficult and expensive to treat. Seasonal changes, especially when algae is present, can cause tastes and odors in surface water.

For the purposes of source water assessments, in Ohio all surface waters are considered to be susceptible to contamination. By their nature, surface waters are readily accessible and can be contaminated by chemicals and pathogens which may rapidly arrive at public drinking water intakes with little warning or time to prepare. The Ohio EPA conducted a revised source water assessment in February of 2015. This document is available at the New Concord Village Hall 2 West Main Street, New Concord, Ohio 43762.

The Village of New Concord public water system treats the water to meet drinking water quality standards, but no single treatment technique can address all potential contaminants.

New Concord’s raw water is normally pumped into the treatment plant from the adjacent Lower Reservoir. Raw water is pumped into the 10 million gallon Lower Reservoir from the 60 million gallon Upper Reservoir one mile north on Shadyside Drive. The lower reservoir is also filled by gravity from Fox Creek, and operators have the ability to draw water directly from the Upper Reservoir when necessary.

The Village has an emergency connection water line with Western Guernsey Water System. During 2014, New Concord did not use this connection to provide water to residents. This connection is normally used for emergencies only. This report does not contain information on the water quality received from Western Guernsey, but a copy of their consumer confidence report can be obtained by contacting them at (740) 432-7298.

What are sources of contamination to drinking water?

Sources of drinking water both tap water and bottled water; include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, may even include radioactive material. Raw water may also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in untreated source water, also called raw water, include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife;
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production and transportation, mining, or farming;
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses;
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also

come from gas stations, urban Storm water runoff, and septic systems;

- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which may provide protection to public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants found in the environment. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Who needs to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

About your drinking water

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of New Concord conducted sampling for **bacteria, nitrate, and synthetic organic chemicals, volatile organic chemicals, inorganic and radiological in 2012**. Over this period of time, samples were collected for a total of 59 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Village of New Concord’s water supply. The Ohio E.P.A. requires monitoring for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some data, though accurate, is more than one year old. The Village monitors turbidity continuously and reports levels for every 15 minute period.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment is encouraged at regular meetings of the Council of the Village of New Concord which meets the second Monday of each month at 7:30 p.m. at Village Hall. A meeting schedule is available by calling (740) 826-7671.

For More Information

If you have any questions regarding this report, or any other matter regarding New Concord drinking water, you may contact Charlotte A. Colley, Village Administrator, at (740) 826-7671.

Definitions of some terms contained within this report.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water established by EPA, below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water according to EPA regulations. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.

Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (µg/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers specific treatment requirements or other EPA requirements which a water system must follow.

Turbidity: Measure of the cloudiness of the water which indicates the effectiveness of the filtration system.

Treatment Technique (TT): a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water

OH6001711		NEW CONCORD PWS								
	Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination	
	Chlorine	2014	1.3	1.1 - 1.3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.	
	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2014	31	5.7 – 66	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	
	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2014	62	20.6 – 105	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	
	Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination	
	Fluoride	2014	1.0	1 - 1	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	
	Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2014	2.8	0 – 2.8	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	
	Lead and Copper	Collection Date	90th Percentile	# of Samples Over AL	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination	
	Copper	2013	0.94	0	1.3	1.3	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.	
	Lead	2013	9	1	0	15	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

